VOL. LIX.-NO. 208.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE IN FXECUTIVE SESSION ON THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

me Pretend That the Situation to so Grave That it Would be Dangerous to the Peace of the Republic to Publish Reperts of Secret Sessions-Trying to Find the Lenk-Several Senators Argued That the Modus Vivendl Should be Renewed Before the Treaty is Ratified-Our Milltary Force on the Canada Border,

Washington, March 25.-There was a much larger attendance of Senators than usual at the opening of the session to-day, and an apparance of grave preoccupation of mind was manifest, especially on the part of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The morning business was hurrled through in perfunctory way, and in less than half an bourante the journal had been read the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, went into The proceedings in the executive session

serect the most extraordinary character, and theaction taken will surprise even some of the Senators themselves. For the past few days while estensibly discussing the merits of the Behring Sea controversy and the treaty starbitration, the larger portion of the time has been consumed in a repetition of the absurd search for secret session leaks, mangurated in the last Congress by the Dolph smelling committee. At that time the spectacle was witnessed of each Senator marching to an up-stairs committee room, where he was compelled to swear that he had not violated his oath. During the past two days the Senators have all been sworn over again, this time, however, in the Senate chamber, and the most remarkable investigation has been conducted into the habits and relationships of the various emplorees, who are, in a purely Pickwickian way, ceused of divulging secret session proceedings. The net result of the detective system that at to-day's session the Senate roted to make an example of one the most trusted and longest in service of all the Senate employees by discharged him. It is well known that this member of the executive clerical force is not guilty, but it is hoped that by rallying to his defence his friends among the Senators their protestations of innocence will afford an opsortunity to trace the leaks to some particular

The executive session lasted more than an hour, and the absurd precautions which were taken yesterday to fool the public into believing that some of the Senate employees, and not the Senators themselves, are responsible for divulging executive session secrets were continued. The dignified and wise-appearing statesmen have endeavored within the past few days to create the impression that the debate behind the closed doors on the subject of the pending arbitration treaty is of such a grave character as to show the United States to be upon the verge of war, and the speeches of such serious import as to render it extremely dangerous to the peace of the republic that a report of them should reach the outside world. There is the highest authority for the statement that this apparent alarm on the part of the Senators is entirely assumed. It has been intimated through Senatorial sources that the only reason why such extraordinary secrecy is enjoined at the present time is because of the revelations brought out in the discussion with regard to the defenceless condition of America if threatened with a war with England. No such revelations have been made in the Senate or else where, and the two paramount reasons for endeavoring to maintain absolute secreey are: First, to prevent the spread of ill feeling in England, based on reports of what Senators might say in defence of the American side of the controversy; and, second, to make capital in support of the old fogy desire of certain prominent Senators to maintain the existence of star charges.

in support of the old fogy desire of certain promisent Senators to maintain the existence of star chamber proceedings.

The alleged gravity of the situation is relieved somewhat by a humorous side, and those Senators who are not completely overburdened with a sense of the responsibility of their positions find much enjoyment in some of the incidents. Those Senators laugh quietly among themselves at the impressions produced by their alleged attempts at secrecy, and they are laving much fun at the expense of the uneasy consciences of some of their colleanes, one of whom, hearing that his name was upon the list of suspected Senators, has left the city without stopping to the his family good-by. Another evidence that the Senators don't mean what they say when they claim that the situation is so grave and so critical that the weight of a feather could turn the scalo in favor of war, and that they fear themselves such an outcome, is the last the white the Senate was in executive session the afternoon, some of these very senators were employing themselves in a committee man down stairs at a beautiful junction, given in honer of lord and Lady. seniors were emoving themselves in a committee mean down stairs at a beautiful makeon, given in bonor of Lord and Lady Bressey at En a , and width was attended by a number of the most prominent society respie of was ington. Lunches in Senato committee rooms are very pogular affairs since they were imaggurated a few years and of Senator thie, and at to-day's entertainment there was no loss enjoyment because the fear of war with highand is so great that the Senators who remained on duty above stairs were straid to speak above a whisper. The feeling, however, among some of the more serious-minded senators against their communicative of leagues is very bitter, and it is a remarkawith regard to communicating ative sees by a regard to communicating ative sees he proceedings, he will be exdition the senate as soon as his name is a knew. It is chained by the iriends of a sees, in a that senators who will talk in tion of the rules are guilty of treason, as as as those who plotted against the runent in 1882, and that they should be will te dealt with as traitors, ten the art itration treaty was taken up either of California made a vigorous ontition it. To ratify it, he said, would be a superiorder of our rights acquired from a second of the second of

ill. To ratify it, he said, would be a render of our rights acquired from oder the purchase treaty of 1867, as he centinued, would be manifest loward liussia, and he believed that illy feeling existing beween that mid the liussia, and he believed that higher than the sate of the said of the ratification were exchanged. Mr. I should be retilization were exchanged. Mr. I should be sufficiently and the contingent was last defined have much weight, usent that proved so strong yesterwhich held that the modus vivendification to the front, Senators Frys. He cannot the front, Senators Frys. Her Changed held of this faction. This element set during yesterlay's debate, but stars of falling of in the discussion

counselled a conservative He contended that England would be be exchange ratification under a refusal to allow the ratification to feetive until the modus vivendi was lie pointed out to the Senate the education were agreed to peaceably attrestriction. He thought it for the cests of this country that the Senate o bothing unfriendly, in order that would be compelled to take the in-life matter, thus throwing the resists on that Government for any trounight ensus.

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tion was taken on the treaty or on any A the propositions relating to it, but there was a general feeling that it had been fully discussed and that next week a vote on the main question could be taken. There was a general belief that the treaty would be ratified then whose restriction. the sole subject of talk in official circles to-

day was the danger of war with England. Few believe that war will result, but all see the danger of it and look for England to recede from the position she has taken, which they regard as uiterly untenable. In reaching this conclusion it is taken into consideration that even to succeed in the war would not compensate England for the untold millions she would lose in damage to her commerce on the seas, the confiscation of her subjects' property in the United States, the loss of her subjects' property in the United States, the loss of her subjects' money invested in United States registered bonds, and the hundreds of other channels that would lead to linancial disaster, aside from the coromous expense of the war itself.

But while not expecting war the United States will not be wholly unprepared should it come. Aside from the activity which was displayed by the pavy, in anticipation of trouble with Chill, officials of the army are beginning to bestir themselves, not in actual war preparations, but in acquainting themselves with the situation. In the event of war, Canada would doubtless be attacked and overrun immediately. The official reports of the Canadian Government show that they have in the militia 35,000 men. On the muster rolls of the States there are 130,000 militia. The United States army is 25,000 strong, and a formidable force is now on the Canadian border. The Nineteenth Infantry at Sackett's Harbor, five companies at Forts Niagara and Potter, and the Fourteenth Infantry at Sackett's Harbor, five companies at Forts Niagara and Potter, and the Fourteenth Infantry at Sackett's Harbor, five companies at Forts Niagara and Potter, and the Fourteenth Infantry at Sackett's Harbor, five companies at Forts Niagara and Potter, and the Fourteenth Infantry at Sackett's Harbor, five companies at Forts Niagara and Potter, and the Fourteenth Infantry at Sackett's Harbor, five companies at Forts Niagara and Fotter, and the Fourteenth Infantry at Sackett's Harbor, five companies at Forts Niagara and Fotter, and the Fo

THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY. Comments of English Newspapers on the

Negotlations. LONDON, March 25 .- In the House of Commons to-day. Louis J. Jennings. M. P. for Stockport, in accordance with notice given havlor." yesterday, asked the Government whether, in view of the gravity of the news from Washington, it was not advisable for the Government to inform the House of the import of the latest despatches from both sides in the Behring Sea matter. The Right Hon, James W. Lowther. Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office. replied to Mr. Jennings. He said that the communications which had passed between the two Governments during the past few weeks would be printed and delivered to members on Monday. The Government was still considering the reply of President Harrison The Nar to-day has an article, headed "Blaine and Bluster." on the Behring Sea question. The article is moderate in tone. The Star expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will renew the modus rivendi for another year. The Canadians will scream, the Star adds, but their screaming would be better than a

serious quarrel between England and the The Slaudard, this morning, commenting on the Behring Sea controversy, says: "The auspicion will arise that arbitration is scarcely what is aimed at by such high-handed negotlators. A telegram from Terra Neuve states that the success of the sealers has been unprecedented, and that an aggregate of 206,000 has been taken. These figures are conclusive as to whether the seals have been destroyed. They confirm views taken by the British Com-

will have counted the cost. At any rate, this is the way we should have to reason and calculate if England were dealing with a European power which could be credited with carrying on the negotiations in the interest of the State and not of party. With America the case may be, and probably is, different. The experience of three generations in recurrent disputes at Washington, all devised to meet the exigencies of Presidential elections, all conducted with a violence of language unparailed in European diplomacy, and all ending more or less in smoke, makes it more likely that nothing more serious will happen now. After the discreditable Chilian affair Mr. Harrison is naturally rudo to us, and recent gushing and maudin talk about sister peoples, a union of the Anglo-Saxon race, &c., sillier than even this sort of talk usually is, has evidently been taken as a sign that England is afraid. Nevertheless, it takes two to make war, and the disinclination for war is very strong here. If the report be correct that England does not intend to resist the earrying out of the American police regulations in Behring Sea, there will be no quarrel. In that case it seems a pity that the negotiations were begun. Taking this course now appears like a humiliating confession of weakness. Anyhow, the arbitration treaty only serves to hamper our hands."

Orrawa, March 25, —The Ecening Journal Independent, discussing the Behring Sea stuation, describes it as very grave, and says editorially:

ation, describes it as very grave, and says editorially:

"If the despatches from Washington are to trusted, there is real danger of very serious trouble between Great Britain and the United States. President Harrison is apparently assuming a domineering course without much regard to consequences. In this he is supported by nine-tenths of the United States one cannot contemplate without shrinking the possibility of a war between the two most powerful and determined nations of the world, particularly when the brunt of the war must fall on ourselves. If Canadians have to take their share in a struggle so threatening to themselves, they will do so fearlessly, but there is, meanwhile, no courage in disregarding or belittling the danger that threatens." describes it as very grave, and says edi

TENNESSEE RIFLES WILL DISBAND. Deprived of Their Arms, They Say They

Rave No Other Course to Pursue. MEMPHIS. March 25 .- On the day of the lynching of the three negroes, two weeks ago Judge Dubose ordered the arms of the Ten nessee liffes, a colored military organization, oufiscated. The armory was forcibly entered and fhe guns carried to the Sheriff's office. where they have remained ever since. The company is regularly enlisted in the State militia. Gen. Carnes, in command of the State troops, told the company that the Judge's action was unlawful and a usurpation of power but he took no official cognizance of it. Since then, neither county, State nor military officials have made a move toward restoring the arms. The company, which is composed of

arms. The company, which is composed of the best colored men of the city, has decided to disband, and, in doing so, formulates a card to the public, couched in temperate language, which, after proclaiming their abhorrence of riota and anarchy, concludes as follows:

"Taking silence on the part of the county officials as evidence that our organization is a menace to the peace of the State, and the tardiness of the representatives of the military branch of the State in taking some action in regard to a county official seizing by force the property of the state, the same being at the time in possession of the lawful servants of the State, as an endersement of the act, we considered our existence not only a farce, but detrimental to that part of the community to which we belonged in the military branch of the state. Our disbandment was, under the above circumstances, not only a necessity but a sacred duty to ourselves, our race, and to the dead. To wear the livery of a commonwealth that regards us with distrust and suspicion, a commonwealth that exacts an oath from us to defend its laws and then fails to protect us in the rights it guarantees, is an insult to our intelligence and manhood."

"A Dead Sure Thing." The latest and greatest of comic songs, full of humorous local hits-a simple and swinging melody-music and words in to-morrow's DE MORNY MUST EXPLAIN. HARRY VANE MILBANK CONSIDERS HIMSELF AGGRIEVED.

The Duke Had No Right to Publish that Letter Submitting the Drayton-Borrowe Affair-Besides, It is Not a True Copy-Fox Also in Mr. Milbank's Bad Books.

It may be that more hostilities will come out of the Drayton-Borrowe affair-hostilities in which neither of these gentlemen will be a principal. There are two points in the development of the case which that experienced duellist, Harry Vane Milbank, holds concern him personally and of which he intends to demand an explanation.

In the first place, a cablegram was received

resterday from Edward Fox, who acted with Mr. Milbank as a second for Mr. Borrowe, saying that it was he who had given out for publication the correspondence relating to the duel, and Mr. Milbank wants to know what right Mr. Fox had to take such a step without first consulting him. The other trouble is with the Duc de Morny.

of duelling, who, according to reports from Paris, has made public a letter from Mr. Milbank laying before him a certain state of facts and asking for his advice thereon. When a Sun reporter called at Mr. Borrowe's house, 23 West Seventeenth street, vesterday afternoon Mr. Milbank was alone in the reception room. "Mr. Borrowe has asked me to say for him." he said, "that a cablegram was received from Mr. Fox this morning saying that it was be who had given out the correspondence. We cabled to him last night, and that was his answer. Mr. Borrowe and I have said that we and no hand in the matter and were entirely ignorant of it, and this of course puts that point at rest. How Mr. Fox ever did such a

thing I cannot understand. He had no right

Mr. Milbank puffed vigorously at his cigarette when he said this, and a flush spread over his face as he repeated emphatically: "I thoroughly condemn what he did, and I would say so before anybody-to Mr. Fox's face if he were present. I have my rights in this matter. I was one of Mr. Borrowe's seconds, and if Mr. Fox contemplated any such step he was in duty bound first to consult with me. I should never have consented to it. This is an affair of honor, and it was his duty to keep everything inviolably secret. Mr. Fox's explanation is on its way, and will probably be here on Monday. Until that arrives it would be premature to say what Mr. Horrowe or I will do. There may be some reasons or circumstances that will proved satisfactory.

"There is one other matter that I wish to speak about, and that is my letter to the Due de Moray. The letter, in the list place, as it has been printed here, is not as I wrote it.

Mr. Millbank took up a copy of The SUN and read this letter, which is dated Feb. 8:

My Das Fairsp. I want to have your advice on the fellowing case. Tell me transly what you think of it. Mr. and Mrs. A have a certain mutual friend named B. Mrs. A becomes the latter's mistress, and one evening Mr. A finds his wife and Mr. B together in a room of a hotel. Without taking further hotice of Mr. B he induces his wife to skin a written confession, and with this document in his jocket he threatens his wife with a scandal if she does not make him an allowance of several thousand pounds per annum. Mrs. A consents, and keeps her promise for some years, during which her husband regularly receives the price of his honor. One day, however, Mrs. A's man of business hears of it and informs her that on the strength of her marriage contract the agreement is mill and You. Mrs. A lived of paying the money, announces to her husband that an and who had the money, announces to her husband that he not all. Mr. A thereupon becomes to her husband that he not all. Mr. A thereupon becomes to her husband that he not all. Mr. A thereupon becomes to her husband that he not the strength of her marriage contract the agreement is mill and You. Mrs. A lived of paying the money, announces to her husband would say so before anybody-to Mr. Fox's

They confirm views taken by the British Commission, that there is an abundance of seals. They strengthen Lord Salisbury's position and weaken President Harrison's. Great Britain does not wish a wrongful advantage over the United States, but she must act in a business-like manner. President Harrison's attitude is difficult to reconcile with the belief on the part of the United States Government of the force and validity of its contention."

The Sainvalay Review says: "The question is mainly a Canadian question. The worst of the flighting, if fighting there is to be, will fall upon Canadia, and Canada is eminently vulnerating to the recurring insolence of American politicinns. If the Canadians decide that the danger is too great and the game not worth the candle, there will be no reason for England's prolonging the negotiations. If they think the right to fish for seals this season is worth lighting for, we presume they will have counted the cost. At any rate, this is the way we should have to reason and calculate if England were dealing with a European power which could be conducted to the season is worth highting for, we presume they will have counted the cost. At any rate, this is the way we should have to reason and calculated the plant of the rowe's seconds I was adopting the right course. He was in our hands, and in an affair of this kind the blame falls largely upon the seconds if any mistake is made. The Due de Morny and M. Schoil did not constitute a jury of honor, not at all; they were consulted only as eminent authorities upon questions of this nature. I simply wrote the letter to the Duke as a preliminary step, appointing a rendezvous. I met the Duke later at the club and explained the matter very fully to him."

Here Mr. Miltank stopped to light a fresh cigarette, and after a puff or two his face flushed again, and he said in a very determined way:

"I shall demand an explanation of the Due de Morny to-day for allowing that letter to get out. It was a private letter written from one gentleman to another, and he had no right to show it to any one without asking my permission."

"Do you intend to make a serious matter of the

show it to any one without asking my permission."

"De you intend to make a serious matter of it?"

"The Duc de Morny has always been a friend of mine," Mr. Milbank said, with careful emphasis, "and he may have some explanation to offer that will put matters all right. It not—but I will wait until the explanation comes before I say what I will do about it. We had a number of interviews and talks about the matter, and the thing may have leaked out somehow. I can hardly think that he has betrayed any conlidences, and his explanation may set everything right."

Mr. Milbank said there was nothing more for Mr. Borrowe to say in the matter. If Mr. Drayton made any answer to the published allegations, Mr. Berrowe would probably reply to it, but at present there was no need of any further comment on Mr. Borrowe's part. Mr. Milbank was told that Dr. Derby and Col. Hazard, two of Mr. Drayton's advisers, had intimated in reported interviews that all of the correspondence in the case had not been published. There was no ground, he said, for any such intimation; the correspondence, so far as he know anything of it, had all been published.

Mr. Drayton was at the Union Club yesterday

as he know anything of it, had all been published.

Mr. Drayton was at the Union Club yesterday afternoon, but he declined to see reporters when they called. Dr. Richard H. Derby, at whose house, 3 West Fortieth street, Mr. Drayton is stopping, said yesterday:

"Mr. Drayton will not make any statement. What can he say? His silence is all that should be looked for from a gentleman. It is dignified, and Mr. Drayton has not lost au lota of his position in society because of his reticence. His standing is absolutely safe in the community. He does not want to have any controversy. Mr. Drayton's friends commend him for his demeanor in this affair. He has so far said not a word for publication. any controversy. Mr. Drayton's friends com-mend him for his demeanor in this affair. He has so far said not a word for publication, and it would be very much against my advice if he should do so."

Dr. Derby said that Mr. Drayton would prob-ably remain in New York for a week or more.

LORD BRASSEY IN WASHINGTON.

Twelve Months at Sea in His Famous

Washington, March 25.—Lord Brassey reached Washington last night in his famous yacht Sunbeam, in which he has circumnavigated the globe. He has spent a number of years at sea and mingles business with pleasure in all his trips. The movements of the Sunbeam have been followed almost as closely by the British naval oilicers as though she were a man-of-war. The Sunbeam salled from Liverpool on this trip about twelve months ago. After lying in port at one of the Italian cities for some time she left Italy on Jan. I. and has since touched at Gircaltar, Trinidad, and most of the West India Islands. Cuba was the last port. Lord Brassey is accompanied by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart and Dr. De Jersey. He came to Washington to meet Lady Brassey, who has been in the city for several days. He expects to sail for England on Thursday next. ure in all his trips. The movements of the

Arrested a Gang of Counterfellers.

NEVADA, Mo., March 25.-While pretending to raid a crap game in this city to-day Deputy to raid a crap game in this city to-day Deputy United States Marshal Siddle and assistants arrested counterfeiters John McCullen, John Bedford, colored, and Dick Osborne. In their den, and seized the moulds and some hundred counterfeit dellars.

Brewed from Mult and Hope Only, Hupfel Brew'g Co.'s Nanhattan Seer, 229 E. 88th st.

INVESTIGATING THE TENDERLOIN. The Grand Jury Hears More Police Offi-

When Dr. Parkhurst spent more than two hours before the Grand Jury last week he stirred up a hornet's nest for the Police Department. He told the Grand Jury of the existence of 254 saloons, in which he said the Excise law had been violated, and forty disorderly houses in the best quarters of the city. It is also said that he mentioned that there were many gambling houses, policy shops, and dives in full running order.

On Thursday the Grand Jury had before them Police Commissioner MacLean and Inspectors Byrnes, Williams, Conlin, and Steers. Yesterday they heard the other Commissioners and Police Justice Voorhis, and suppensed Police Captains Reilly of the Tenderloin, Schmittherger of the Sixty-seventh street po-lice station, who was for a long time in the Tenderloin as detective, and Sergeant Devery of the Thirty-fifth street station and Ryan of the Mercer street station.

of the Thirty-fifth street station and Ryan of the Mercer street station. Capt. Reilly is in Florida for his health, and Sergeant Sheldon is Acting Captain of the Nicetoenth precinct during his absence. When the Grand Jury learned that Capt. Reilly was not in town, Sergeant Sheldon was sent for to tell what he knew about his pre-cinct. Police Justice Voorhis, when he was a Commissioner, was understood to be Capt, Reilly's backer. the expert on the theory, if not in the practice Commissioner, was understood to be Capt, Reilly's backer.

It is believed that there will be a large number of indictments resulting from the Grand Jury's investigation, and probably a strong presentment. It was common talk in the tioneral Sessions building yesterday that the gambling houses were likely to have a close senson.

The Grand Jury's investigation will be con-tinued on Monday.

GAS EXPLODES. The Ice Chest is Full of It When the Bartender Opens the Door.

An explosion of gas last evening wrecked John Laing's saloon, 127 Central avenue, Williamshurgh, and severely burned and bruised the bartender, Peter Frenger. The barrels of beer on tap are kept under the counter of the saloon, and the reserve stock is kept in a large

ice chest in the collar.

The ice chest is lighted by a gas jet that burns continually. The cellar is dark. At 8:30 o'clock last night Frenger went to the cellar to bring up a barrel of beer. He carried a lighted candle. The jet of gas in the lea chest had by some means become ex-tinguished, and the ico chest was full of the

chest had by some means become extinguished, and the ice chest was full of the escaped gas.

As soon as Frenger opened the chest the gas rushed out, and, coming in contact with the flame of the candle, it expledded with a roar that frightened the neighbors for blocks around. Frenger was hurled, burned and bleeding, to the far end of the cellar, where he was rescued with difficulty from the debris of the wrecked floer and partitions. The cellar trapedeor was blown from its fastenings through the store from into the street. A woman passing was cut by the flying glass and Mr. Laing was stunned by a piece of the counter that was torn off. Policemen Huise and Mormon, graduates of the First-aid-to-the-injured School attended to the injured until the arrival of the ambulances.

Mr. Laing estimates his loss as \$2,000. Frenger is not dangerously injured. Dr. Koelider says that his face will be scarred as long as he lives, but that his sight is in no danger.

TIRE IN THE GILSEY ANNEX.

It Made a Heap of Disturbance in Broad-way-Proprietor Bresila as a Fireman, A fire under the Broadway annex of the Gilsey House filled the neighborhood with firesubduing apparatus for nearly an hour last night, stopped travel, drew a big crowd of curious people, and frightened a sick guest of the hotel into a trip to the barroom. It also did \$4,000 or \$5,000 damage to J. Dardonville's stock of lamps and gas fixtures.

All that outsiders saw was a lot of smoke and afterward a wet and blackened store, with broken out show windows. The only persons who saw any five were some of the firemen, and Mr. James Breslin and Engineer Barrett of the Gilsey House.

Barrett was the first to suspect the fire, because of smoke coming into his engine room. He called Mr. Breslin, and they hunted for the cause. They found it in the basement of Bardon ville's store, where a lot of old box sand other rubbish was on fire. The store is at 1.298 Broadway in the northern end of the annex. Until the Botel Boyal fire the basements were all separated, but after that the Breslins had doorways cut through to persons who saw any fire were some of the Breslins had doorways cut through to connect them with each other and with the hotel and iron doors put in. Mr. Breslin and Barrett attacked the fire with buckets of water, but soon saw that it was getting the hetter of them and sent for the firemen. The fire and heat got up into the store above, but not beyond. It did, however, fill the rooms above that with smoke and drove out their occupants. The annex is four stories tall, of brick, and has forty-six sleeping rooms in it. ing rooms in it.

THEIR SCREAMS SAVED THEM.

Burglars Attempt to Gag Two Women Who Discovered Them in Their Room, McKeespour, Pa., March 25.-Three burglars

broke into the residence of Isaac Taylor on Olive street between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Taylor is 86 years old, and has been critically ill for some time. He recently soid some property for \$25,000, and it is thought he robbers were looking for some of the money. He lives with two daughters, Mary and Lida. About 4 o'clock Mary awoke and saw the masked men rum-maging through a bureau. She uttered a maging through a bureau, end uttered a scream which awakened her sister. In an in-stant the men jumpel at them, overpowered them, and threatened to kill them if they made a noise. In attempting to ward off a bowie knife which one of the men flourished.

howie knife which one of the men flourished. Mary was saverely cut on one arm. Tearing up the sheets, the men began to bind and gag the sisters. This they had partially accomplished when the girls screamed again. This saved them.

Neighboring windows flow up, and voices and steps alarmed the intruders, who fled. They did not get much booty. Several men have been arrested. Miss Mary Taylor says that a few nights ago she dreamed that a man came to her bedside and placed his arms about her. While being bound and gagged this morning one of the burglars placed his arms around her in the same manner. She is confident be and the man of her dream are the same and that she would recognize him if he were trought before her.

CRYING "GIVE! GIVE!"

Republicans Raid the Custem House-Think They've Got the Unitage Job.

Collector Hendricks yesterday promoted William H. Guy, Charles P. Maguire, and Richard W. Bush from \$1,200 to \$1,400 clerkships; Jesse C. Grant and William G. Mulligan from \$1,200 clerkships to be storekeepers \$1,400, and Frank G. Donnolly from a \$1,400 The Collector has had a hard time of it all

the week in his efforts to satisfy the hungry. Most of the Republican local leaders have besieged him in his office from breakfast time to sundown. The primaries for the selection of delegates to the State Convention occur April 15. Ammunition is needed by all factions, and the follector is suffering accordingly.

A delegation of local G. O. P. patriots which descended on Secritary Fosier early in the week and demanded the cartage contract heid by Thomas A. Briggs since Collector Magone's time returned last night. They clustered in the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridor and gloated over the declaration that they were to have the prize "within ten days." Those who gloated were Bernard Highlin, George R. Deane, George Hilliard, George W. Wanmaker, and Leroy Jacobs of Greene county. Jacobs is Senator Hiscock's ally. he week in his efforts to satisfy the hungry.

Killed for Muking an Old Couple Dance and Pray.

DEXTER, Me., March 25.-Joseph L. Myrick shot and instantly killed Thomas Edwards at Sims Mills, ten miles west of Dexter, today. Edwards was a desperate character, and yesterday while intoxicated went named Sims, Myrick's grandfather, and, covering Mr. and Mrs. Sims with his gun. compelled them to dance and pray until they became exhausted. Myrick was present, but unarmed and powerless. After Edwards left, the grandson secured a shotgun, and, following Edwards, shot him.

SENATOR HIEL IN ALBANY

TRYING TO CLOSE THE BREACH BE TWEEN DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

All Political Legislation, Including the An portionment and Other Important Bills, Stopped on Account of the Differences Between the Albany Democratic Leaders and Chairman Murphy of Troy.

ALBANY, March 25.-Senator Hill came to Albany to-day to straighten out the differences between the Democrats in the Legislature. which have stopped all political legislation for the past fortnight. His presence was needed if he can make a peace that will last until after the Apportionment bills are passed. The mutterings of political war have bee

heard in the Senate and the Assembly for

some time, and it will require all of Senator Hill's political skill and leadership to bring harmony again. When it was known that the Democrats would control both Houses of the Legislature the Democratic leaders in different parts of the State prepared various bills, political and financial, which they wanted passed. These included several Troy, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Uti-Watertown, Ogdensburg, and bills of local administrative character York and Brooklyn improvement bills. the East River Bridge the Huckleberry Road bill, and other measures which, though not strictly political in character, are so connected with politics that political connections are inevitable. It was understood at the beginning of the session that all these bills were to be passed. Some were desired by Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, others by Mr. Richard Croker of New York, others by Mr. Edward Murphy of

thorughout the State. Some of these bills passed and others did not. That is where the break came. The leaders whose bills were not passed declined to have any more bills passed until their bills went through. The Brooklyn men passed the East River Bridge bill and various Brooklyn improvement and political measures, and now they are in a position of comparative judifference. Several Troy bills also passed, but others are still under way. The Albany and New York bills have not made corresponding progress, and the Albany men are holding their power over the New York bills as a club to make the State organization, particularly Mr. Murphy of Troy and Mr. Croker of New York, accede to their wishes. In the mean time all political legislation is

stopped. The bill to reduce the number of inspectors of elections in New York from four to three, and to give Tammany Hall, the majority Democratic organization New York city, two of the three hung up along with a somewhat similar bill to give the Police Commissioners of Cohoes power to appoint election inspecbill to wipe out the present tors. The bill to wipe out the present Aqueduct Commission in New York is reposing beside the bill to remove the present Water Board in Albany. There is a general Democratic deadlock, and Senator Hill, as well as Gov. Flower and other sagacious Democratic leaders, are alarmed at it.

Another matter of dissension is the new apportionment. None of the Democratic leaders wants to lose an Assemblyman in his county. The great increase of population in the Democratic elites makes necessary a considerable increase there. That increase must come from the smaller counties, some of which now, like Niagara, have Democratic Assemblymen. These Democrats naturally resist cutting like Niagara, have Democratic Assemblymen. These Democrats naturally resist cutting down the number of Assemblymen for their counties, which would wipe some of them out of existence. There is talk of reducing the number of Assemblymen in Allany county from 4 to it. This the Allany Democrats say they will not submit to, and they threaten to defent any apportionment which reduces their representation.

These are serious political questions that require Senator Hill's presence and careful attention. He came here to look after them, and he will stay at the Delayan House until things get in some sort of shape, as the breach is widened and enlarged into a political chasm. He can look after things better here than in Washington, Chairman Murphy of the State Committee lives in Troy, across the river. The Goyernor and begistative leaders are here, mittee lives in Troy, across the river. The Governor and logislative leaders are here, and it is the home of the Albany leaders, who are the immediate occasion of the break. He has them all at hend, and he has been busy to-day learning the details of the situation and seeing what can be done.

It would not be surprising if soon after Sentor Hill's visit the Democrats of both Houses of the Legislature, by a concurrent resolution, should present his name to the Democrats of the country for the Democratic nomination for President.

This is a custom of some political antiquity, and the advisability of it is being discussed here. If Senator Hill thinks that it will advance his prospects it will be done.

STONED A CRIPPLE.

The Stone is Thrown Back, and Little Michael McCarthy is Put to Bed. Five small boys were playing on the corner of Taylor street and Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh, on Thursday night when Henry Heyer of 51 Taylor street turned the corner on his way home. Heyer is 65 years old, and is a The boys ceased their play, and started to hoot and stone him. One stone struck him on his crippled knee, and he picked it up and hurled it back at the boys, who had turned to run. The stone hit Michael McCarthy, 13 years old, on the head, cutting through the velvet cap he wore and into the scalp. The force of the blow knocked the boy over, and his nose was broken against the step of his home. 33 Taylor street. He was sick and dazed, and his mother put him to bed.

Dr. H. M. Clapp was called in vestorday morning. He found the boy in convulsions and with indications of a fractured skull. He notified the police, and Detoctives Holland and Dolan arrested Heyer. McCarthy identified him as the man who had hurt him, and Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, held him to await the result of McCarthy sinjuries. When Dr. Clapp saw McCarthy last night he found his condition so much improved that he gave a certificate stating that he was out of danger. Friends of it yer went to Justice Goetting's house with the certificate, and gave bonds for Heyer's appearance when called upon. it up and hurled it back at the boys, who had

HE BIT ON A SAFE THING:

And the Money He Put Up He Had Just Abraham Ash, a jeweller at 338 East Fiftyfifth street, came into the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with Isaac Isaacs, a foreman in a tobacco store at 909 Third avenue, and said:

"Judge, dot gentleman he get \$5 away from

me like dis: I go to his store Wednesday, and Ikey say: 'Abraham, loan me \$5.' 'All right, Ikey,' says 1; 'you pay me q'vick?' 'Yah,' say Ikey, 'says I; 'you pay me q'vick?' 'Yah,' say Ikey, 'in two or dree days.' I hands Ikey the \$5, and den ikey say: 'Abraham, Iknow where a man vat owes you \$25 live,' says he. 'I know dat, says I.

"I'll bet you \$5 you don't.' Und den we put up \$5 each. Ikey used the \$5 vot he borrow from me.

"'He lives in Fighty-sixth street,' says I.
'He lived dere for eightsen months.'

"'Veil he moved yust dis morning. You lose,' cries Ikey. Und now Ikey he has my \$10."

Justice Hogan laughed. He told Isaacs the bet was crooked, as he had bet on a sure thing, and suggested he had better pay Ash the \$5 he won. Isaacs reluctantly handed over the \$5, and Ash said: 'Veil, how can I get the \$5 vich I loaned him?'

"You'll have to sue him," said Justice Hogan.

Hogan. Died While Making an Address,

TORONTO, March 25 .- H. F. Clark, senio member of the Ontario Legislature for the city of Toronto, while addressing the House this afternoon suddenly sank in his chair, stricken with heart disease, and died shortly after the attack. He had been an Alderman for many years and was a prominent Oranga-man. He was 63 years old.

Between the Acts and Brave 10c. Haif Dime, Sc., All Tobacco Cigarettes, are the only Brands made by Thos. H. Hall, Estab'd 1836.—Ade.

GREELY MAY DE COURT-MARTIALLED. The General Accused of Violation of Order of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 25,-An officer of the army of high rank is authority for the statement this evening that a court martial may be ordered within the next few days for the trial of Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, for a violation of the general orders of the War Department. The particular paragraph which it is claimed Gen. Greely has violated says:

"No officer, active or retired, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest, or recommend action by members of Congress for or against legislation pertaining to military allnirs.

Gen. Greely's offence consists in having addressed the Secretary of War and members of Committee on Appropriations in opposition to placing the new Military Bureau of Information under the immediate jurisdic-tion and control of the Adjutant-General's office. In his letter to Secretary Elkins, the organizer of the newly created bureau—which has been placed under the management of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Williams-Gen. Greely, among other things, suggested that if the bureau could not be given in charge of the signal officer, the Secretary himself should retain control of it until such time as Gen. Greely's friends in Congress could look into the matter. To members of the Committee on Appropriations Gen. Greely advised withholding the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the new bureau until the right of the chief signal officer to its control could be definitely determined.

Adjt.-Gen. Kelton has brought Gen. Greely's breach of discipline to the attention of the department, in a long letter, which comments severely upon the violation of general orders. Troy, and the rest by different political leaders In his letter Gen. Kelton daintily says that Gen. Greely's action in addressing members of Congress, in order bring about what he had failed to secure from the Secretary of War, amounts to a threat of insubordination, and demands a severe rebuke, if not a court martial. Such a recommendation as this is usually sufficient at least for a court of inquiry, and Gen. Greeley's friends and defenders are somewhat uneasy at the outlook.

A LYNCHER CONVICTED OF MURDER, Whereupon One of the Witnesses Against Dim Is Shot to Denth,

Macon, March 25 .- For the first time in the history of Georgia a lyncher has been convicted for the crime of murder and will suffer the death penalty. His name is Barney White He was engaged in the lynching of Larkin Nix last fall. Nix had a wife and daughter. The mother induced the daughter to adopt a life of shame. One of her companions was a man named Mize. The father ordered Mize to keep away. The answer was a deflance, and Nix shot Mize dead in the yard. Nix was arrested, but a mob of Mize's friends took him out and shot him to death.

Barney White and six others were arrested and are now on trial. A severance was asked. and the first to be tried was White, who has ocen convicted. One of the leading witnesses for the State, William Davis, was shot to death by a mob of Mize's friends last night.

UNG HONG SMILES.

He Was Ordered to Go Back to Canada, but LOCKPORT, March 25.-Ung Hong, who has been in jail here for three months, is free, and can snap his fingers at the Chinese Exclusion act. He smuggled himself into this country from Canada with others, and United States Commissioner Pound ordered that he be returned to Canada. The case was appealed to United States District Judge Coxe of Albany, who confirmed Commissioner Pound's do cision. Deputy United States Marshal Tom Weaver took Ung to Suspension Bridge to-day to put him safely in the Queen's domain. When crossing the bridge to Canada the customs officials refused to let Ung over, and

coil weaver that if he attempted to put the Chinaman over they would arrest him. Weaver returned to the American side, and having no use for Hong let him go.

The Chinaman, with a broad smile, boarded the first train for Buffalo. There are now four Chinamen in jail waiting transportation to China, but the Government has not provided the means for the marshal and his assistant to make the trip.

GODFREY WAS MURDERED.

The Woman Davis Confesses that the Negre Walton Killed the Farmer.

DANBURY, March 25 .- William Godfrey, the Redding farmer, was murdered. Annie Davis, whose lover Godfrey was, confessed to-day that Edward Walton, his negro rival, committed the deed. The woman told Coroner Dolen on Wednesday that Godfrey died in a fit. She acknowledges that she lied to save

the negro. Walten spent the evening in drinking at Godfrey's house. During the evening in drinking at Godfrey's house. During the evening he asked Godfrey:
"Are you going to work to-morrow?"
Godfrey answered "Yes."
"No, you will not," the negro replied in a significant way.
A few minutes later the woman left the room. When she returned Godfrey was lying on the floor, and Walten picked him up, and said;

on the Boor, and was dead now."

Said:

"You are better than dead now."

Godfrey was already dead. The negro is in iail at Bridgeport, and he will be taken to Redding to-morrow for a hearing.

HIS NEPHEW WAS THE ROBBER.

Frank Stout Caught Entering His Uncle's Store by Means of a Skeleton Key. James Stout is a wholesale commission mer-

chant at 329 Washington street. For six months he has been missing money and papers. Three times last week his store was robbed. He complained to the police, and robbed. He complained to the police, and Capt. Stephenson set a watch on the building. At 12 eclock last Thursday night Frank Stout of Newark, a nephew of James Stout, unlocked the door lending into the store with a skeleton Evy and went in. He was sorting papers when Policemen Taggart and keleher arrested him. Mr. Stout first learned who the prisoner was when he saw him at the Tombs Court yesterday. He was undecided whether to make a complaint. He said his nephew had worked for him three years ago, but had been discharged. The prisoner had a bundle containing two handkerchiefs, a bundle of papers, six lead pencils, and some pictures. Stout was remanded until to-morrow morning.

TWO MORE BOODLE ALDERMEN.

The Culcago Grand Jury Indicts Michael Bowler and Marold Michaelson. CHICAGO, March 25 .- Just before their ad-

journment at 2 o'clock this afternoon the Grand Jury voted to return indictments for perjury against Aldermen Michael Bowler and perjury against Aldermen Michael Bowler and Harold Michaelson, both of the Fifteenth ward. The evitence on which the indictionals were found related to an ordinance for the extension of a street car line. The indict-ments were held back by the jury for further consideration. Therefore no capiases were issued, and the men will not be arrested for the present.

Sammy Burg, 13 years old, of 184 Madison street, was arrested by a City Hall Park police man yesterday afternoon for disorderly con-The boy explained between his sole that he had been arrested because he would that he had been arrested because he would not run errands for the policeman. He also said that the park policemen waited until the boys were playing craps with a leg not up, when they would make a raid and take the money. He set up a howly when Justice Duffy sentenced him to 300 days' imprisonment, and the big policeman caught him up in his arms and carried him into an adjoining room. When he had gone Justice Duffy said to the court officers: "Keep the boy here two hours and then let him go."

WANT THE LAW REPEALED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAY TO PUT CENTRAL PARK OUT OF

DANGER FROM THE HORSE RACERS. Mass Meeting in Cooper Union to Demand that the Speedway Law Be Repealed-Public Sentiment, as Expressed by a Great

Variety of Interests, Unanimous for the

Preservation of the People's Park. "We will not stop until the law is repealed." This was the motto in letters two feet high which confronted the mass meeting in Cooper Union last night to demand the repeal of the law granting the Park Commissioners permission to lay out a speedway along the west side of Central Park. The mass meeting was a big one, packing the large hall in Cooper Union to its utmost capacity. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and applauded every peried of each of the eight speakers to the echo.

The meeting was under the direction of the committee which assumed charge of the popular demonstration against the speedway a week ago, and which has been gathering signatures to the monster petition for the repeal of the law. In addition to the committeemen and orators, delegates from these organizations sat upon the platform; Central Labor Union, United Building Trades of New York, Whitestone Association, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Slaters and Roofers, Progressive Painters, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Republican Club of New York, represented by James A. Blanchard: Young Men's and Young Women's Club of Forsyth street, Taxpayers' Association, Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth ward associations, West Eighty-fifth Street Protective Association, West Side Citizens' Association, Working Women's Association, represented by Dr. Anna Paniel; and All Association, United Clothing Cutters, Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Property Owners Association. Neighborhood Guild, Park and Play Ground Association, Chadwick Civic Club, New York Stock Ex-change, represented by Frederick Taylor, West Side Association, and the West Side Protective League.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham presided and Mr. George K. Lloyd of the Central Laber Union was obseted Secretary. These resolutions were

George's K Lloyd of the Central Labor Union was elected Secretary. These resolutions were passed:

11 Harms, An act has been passed by the Legislature of the said authorizing the construction of a driverary seventy feet wate through Central Park, along the western boundary and.

12 Warms, The people of the city are opposed to the carrying out of such law under any interpretation of the provisions; and western boundary and.

13 Warms, The people of the city have so expressed their opinion with a practically unanimous voice; and western sets the people of the city are comident that the existence of this law is a memore to the rights and interests of our criticals, therefore.

14 Harms and the set in the people of the city of New York, under infimate use the people of the city of New York of such law, and.

15 Harms brief address with a should be the regarded and uncompromising repeal of the law.

16 Example Abram S. Hewitt followed Mr.

17 Peckham's brief address with a speech, which was heartily cheered. He said that the way this bill was rushed through the Legislature at the tail of the session showed that people who wanted to steal Central Park learned lessons from past failures. He detailed soveral previous raids.

18 "The purpose of the Park," he said, "isto afford rost after the excitements and activities of city life. There is no preacher in the pulpit who can preach so eloquently as can this combination of shrub and lower and wood and lawn wrapped in country quiet and fanned with soft zephyrs.

18 Orlande B. Potter made a plea for the children. "To them," he said, "the purk belongs. They are the chief treasures of this city—its chief hope. We call upon our legislators and our Governor in the name of the children and of home rule to repeal this bill.

18 A telegran from the offices of the Building Trades of New York was read, saying: "We are with you 500,000 strong." William B. Hornblower then spoke. He was followed by James P. Archibald.

28 A telegran from the offices of the suiding Trades of New York wa

"Sixty-live thousand New Yorkers," replied
Mr. Archibatt.
At the conclusion of a man in the audience.

"Sixty-five thousand New Yorkers," replied Mr. Archibald.

At the conclusion of a stirring speech, which arensed applause, Joseph J. 9 Donohue said:
"New I have a practical suggestion to make. This is eminently the people's question. I propose that the people turn out en masse on some Saturday, devoting their half holiday to demonstrating their sentiment with no uncertain sound on this subject. Let all the trades unions, laboring men's organizations, and cooperative assemblens—embracing men and women—meet together, for all are interested, organize, and mach in a protesting procession to Central Park. Let the people turn out just once, in their might. It will have a healthy influence. We have political processions, that are paid for mostly, but this can be managed on mutual principles and at not much cost. It will be at least an admonition that will tell for time to come. Oh, if the people knew their power?"

Ellin Root was the last speaker. He compared the people who were behind the bill to the thief who enters a house and earries off an overcoat. New Yorkers, he said, were fortunate in having overtaken the thief before he pawned the exact. Sothing would now satisfy New York but restitation, and restitution meant the repeal of the law.

Edward M. Field Off for Buffie

Edward M. Field left Ludlow street jail at W o'clock last night leaning on the arm of Under Sheriff Sexton, with Deputy Sheriffs O'Donnell and Burke bringing up the rear, The three Sheriff's officers had been appointed to escort Field to the Buffalo Insune Asylum, where he is to be confined by the order of Justice Van Brunt. They drove to the Grand Central Station, where they took the Huffalo and Ningara Falls special, which left at 7½ o clock. Lawyer Stone and a few of Field's friends med him at the station. Field conducted himself like a rational man.

Wages to be Reduced 10 Per Cent. in Ohio Blast Furnaces.

Youngstown, March 25 .- Notices will be posted by the blast furnace owners of the Ma-houing and Shenango Valleys next week that after April 10 there will be a reduction of 10 per cent, in wages of all workmen. This action is taken the operators claim, by reason of the stagnated condition of the iron trade. If the men refuse to accept the reduction the urnaces will be banked up.

Policeman No. 1 Dying.

Policeman James J. O'Conner of the Mulberry street squad, whose shield is No. 1, is reported to be dying of pneumonia at his home 197 Mott street. O'Connor has been a police-mus since March 28, 1879. His father, Robert O'Connor, served thirty years on the force.

The Weather.

There was a general warming up yesterday in all parts of the country, except in the South Atlantic and Rocky Mountain States. There is no co d weather in sight and from all appearances winter weather is about over. It should not become excessively warm, but a gradual and slight rise in temperature may be expected. The crorm reported in the Gulf of Mexico was central yesterday on the coast of Texas with little energy but is attended by unusually heavy raturalls over the Southern States. This disturbance is Joining with the storm that was moving south over Montaga, which now reverse all the States west of the Mississippi with cloudy, threatening and rathy weather. These condi-tions are spreading sowir eastward and are due in this neighborhood about 8a day. In the mean time the

weather should remain thir, becoming warmer. Yesterday was about the first real spring day; the weather was clear; highest official temperature 50°. lowest, 34°, average humidity, 69 per cent.; wind son the est, average velocity, 12 miles an hour.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Sux builting recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

Average, 4004 . Average on March 25, 1801, 4544.

MA-HIN TOX PURECALL FOR SATURDAY. For Massienmetts and Connecticut, fair weather; variable winds; slight changes in temperature,

For entern New York and New Jersey, generally fate reuther, southerly winds.
For western New York, fairs warmer in eastern per tion; southeasterly winds.